

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.02

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 13, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 77. 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 71. 75.

October 13, 1913 Temperature 6 a.m. 78 p.m. 84
Humidity 60 53

2932 號四廿月八年寅甲

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914.

二拜禮 號三十月拾英倫舊

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

HAS ANTWERP COMPLETELY FALLEN?

FRENCH REPORT SAYS 24 FORTS STILL HOLD OUT

More Bombs Dropped on Paris.

FRENCH AVIATORS PURSUE THE ATTACKERS.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

London, Oct. 12, 5.30 p.m.

A Paris *communiqué* states that an aeroplane dropped six bombs into the city today and is being pursued by five French aviators.

A defensive Air Corps is being formed in Paris.

Notre Dame—the Damage.

The damage to Notre Dame is: six small beams of the roof smashed, part of the roof of the northern transept torn away, and the frame of the clock pierced by bullets.

The Situation at the Front.

Oct. 12, 5.50 p.m.

A Paris *communiqué* states:—Cavalry actions on our Left continue in the districts of La Bassée and Hazebrouck. The enemy between Arras and the Oise has attempted several attacks which failed, notably at Lassigny and Roye. We have made some progress in the Centre on the right bank of the Aisne, and east and south-east of Verdun.

24 Antwerp Forts Holding Out.

Oct. 12, 6 p.m.

A further Paris *communiqué* issued this afternoon states that twenty-four of the Antwerp forts on both sides of the Scheldt are resisting energetically. The Germans as yet only occupy the suburbs.

(Official telegram from the French Government via Peking).

Circular No. 35 states:—A calm prevailed on the 10th, intense fog making the use of artillery impossible. Nevertheless, the Germans made four successive violent attacks in the wooded district between Apremont and the Méuses.

Several trenches formerly occupied by the enemy have been taken by the French.

The Belgian Army left Antwerp without suffering any losses, destroying and burning the supplies before departing.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

How Antwerp Fell.

London, Oct. 12, 5.15 a.m.

Two English newspaper correspondents stayed at Antwerp to the end, and escaped in a motor-boat as the Germans were entering.

A despatch to the *Morning Post* says that the Belgians on the 2nd inst. decided that surrender was inevitable, but they were inspired with fresh courage on the morning of the 3rd by the announcement that British help was coming. The British Marines arrived on the 4th, after travelling all night from England, and immediately took up their positions in the hottest corner at Lierre. They, with reinforcements, bore the brunt of the attack, and were subjected to gelling artillery fire. The Germans, deceiving the Belgians by a ruse, outflanked the position at Lierre, making retirement inevitable. There was great destruction of houses in the city by shells, but only three shops were burnt.

The Aerial Attack on Paris.

Oct. 12, 12.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says four persons were killed and twenty injured by the bombs dropped from German aeroplanes flying over the capital. The casualties were mostly among women and children. A flag was found inscribed: "We have taken Antwerp. Your turn will come soon."

Contrary to the first statement previously telegraphed, the bomb which fell upon Notre Dame did explode and ignited a beam inside the edifice.

ECONOMICS OF WAR.

Germany's Programme.

Modern war is not only an affair of battles. It is a matter of business, in which, other things being equal, the side with the longest purse wins. Napoleon was the first War Lord to appreciate this aspect of the situation, and his famous Continental System was a great but unsuccessful effort to break Britain's money power. We may be sure that the Germans have not failed to study the Napoleonic example, that they are fully aware that in financial resources, actual and potential, the Teutonic Powers compare unfavourably with the Triple Entente, and that they have worked out a scheme to remedy the defect. It is now possible to discern something of their financial plans, and to attempt a forecast of their intended developments.

The first principle of the German war plan—to be ready first—has been applied to finance. Alone of all the Great Powers, Germany kept a war chest: £6,000,000 of the indemnity paid by France in 1871 was turned into coined gold and held in reserve in Soudan fortresses, a few miles south-west of Berlin. In the highly important Army Law passed last year, it was provided, among other things, that this reserve should be trebled. Of the total expenditure of £50,000,000 contemplated under the Army Law, four-fifths was to be raised at once by a general levy on property. The levy was made this spring, and its results were somewhat disappointing. Still, over £30,000,000 came in, and the fact that the German Government had just got control of this enormous sum when hostilities began is a link in the chain of evidence that Germany was contemplating war. What has become of all this money? Some of it went into the equipment of two extra army corps, and some in the preliminary work in connection with the projected additional forts on the Russian frontier. But we shall probably not be wrong in assuming that the additional reserve was duly formed, and that Germany started the war with cash in hand to meet the bulk of the mobilisation expenses.

So much for preliminaries. The next stage was to apply as forcefully as possible the Napoleonic maxim of making an army live on the enemy's country. The desire to tap Belgian wealth may have had something to do with the headlong attacks on the Liege forts before the siege guns had come up, with the occupation of Brussels, and with the over-running of so large an area of Belgian territory. At any rate, wherever the Germans have come they have looted till in defiance of The Hague Convention. Germany is not a wealthy country in comparison with France and Britain, and she is attempting to redress the balance by making war at others' expense.

Bearing in mind what happened to Belgium, let us consider what is the programme in France. Bismarck told us long ago that the object of the next war on France would be to bleed her white, primarily, no doubt, in the military sense, but also in the economic sense. The main business of the armies now seeking to penetrate into France is to crush the French army in the field. But the German staff, which appears to have thought things out pretty thoroughly, must have considered a possible French plan of campaign which would aim at keeping the French army in being until such time as the Russian advance relieved the pressure. A French army acting on such a strategic conception would act on the defensive, abandoning ter-

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

Killing the Wounded in Battle.

Paris.

The following official communique is issued here:—

The Government of the French Republic has the honour to bring to the knowledge of the Powers signatory of the Hague Convention the facts set forth below, constituting, on the part of the German military authorities, a violation of the conventions signed on October 10, 1907, by the Imperial German Government.

According to a report dated August 10, 1914, sent in by the General commanding the army in the east, the German troops have finished off a large number of wounded men by shots fired into their faces at close quarters, as has been demonstrated by the dimensions of the wounds. Other wounded men were deliberately trampled upon.

On August 10 Bavarian infantry systematically set fire to villages which they went through in the Barbas Montigny, Montreux and Parux districts at a time when no artillery fire on either side could have provoked such action. In the same district they compelled the inhabitants to go in front of their scouts.

Another report, dated August 11, 1914, says: "The German troops are burning villages, massacring the inhabitants, and making the women and children march in front of them when they come out of the villages on to the battlefields. This was done notably at Billy in fighting on the 10th. They are finishing off the wounded and killing prisoners."

The Government of the Republic, in view of such proceedings, which must be repudiated by the universal conscience of mankind, leaves it to the civilised Powers to make a complete appreciation of these criminal acts, which are eternally dishonouring for a belligerent.—Reuter.

It is not surprising that the Germans, it may be presumed, hope to meet this plan by driving the French into their fortresses, as they have driven the Belgians into Antwerp. Then their free troops would scour the country. They might impose money contributions, but it seems more probable that they would carry off the harvest.

Supposing that all goes well for the Germans in the West, and that the Russians are held for a while in the East, the invaders will surely endeavour to strip France bare. Such a policy would have two results. It would give Germany additional stores of food, and it would reduce many of the French peasantry to starvation. Fed these poor folk would have to be if France was to carry on the war at all and collect her energies for a fresh advance, and the only source from which the necessary money could be drawn would be England. Is it not possible that the Germans have considered whether, even Britain's purse could stand the strain if, in addition to her own military and naval expenditure, she had to feed numbers of "destitute Frenchmen and women?" That they might well argue, would be the way to strike a blow at the heart of a country beyond the reach of their armies. It is true that such a policy would bear with special ruthlessness upon the defenceless victims of war, but that reflection would not trouble the Germans, who now care for no form of respect save that inspired by terror.

Whether the policy is feasible or not depends on the military developments of the next few days; but now that the full meaning of the struggle upon which we are engaged is becoming clearer to our people, it is as well that its financial aspects should be reviewed and the sacrifices they may entail foreseen.—Globe.

DUEL IN MID-AIR.

German Airman Shot by Englishman.

A description of a thrilling fight in the air, which had a dramatic climax was given to Queen Alexandra when Her Majesty paid a visit to the London Hospital.

Among the wounded soldiers there is a private of the Royal Engineers, who, says the *Daily Telegraph*, was himself witness of the incident.

He said that following a very hard fight on the day before, he was lying on the ground with his regiment, resting. Suddenly a German aeroplane came in sight. It flew right over the British troops, and commenced to signal their position to the German camp.

A minute later, amid intense excitement of the troops, two aeroplanes, with English and French pilots, rose into the air from the British rear. Ascending with great rapidity, they made for the German aeroplane, with the intention of attacking it.

Fired By Mistake.

At first some of our men, who were very much on the alert, fired by mistake at the French aeroplane. Luckily, their shots went wide.

Then the troops lay still, and with breathless interest watched the attempts of the French and British aviators to outmanoeuvre their opponent, and to cut off his retreat.

After a little time the Franco-British airmen abandoned this attempt, and then the Englishman and the German began to fly upwards, in the evident desire to obtain a more favourable position for shooting down from above. Owing to the protection afforded by the machine, it would have been of little use for one aviator to fire at his opponent from below. Once a higher altitude was attained, the opportunity for effective aim would be much greater.

Almost out of Sight.

Up and up circled the two airmen, till their machines could barely be distinguished from the ground. They were almost out of sight when the soldiers saw that the British aviator was above his opponent. Then the faint sound of a shot came down from the sky, and instantly the German aeroplane began to descend, volplaning in graceful fashion. Apparently it was under the most perfect control. On reaching the earth the machine landed with no great shock, ran a short distance along the ground, and then stopped.

Rushing to the spot, the British soldiers found, to their amazement, that the pilot was dead. So fortunate had been the aim of the Englishman that he had shot the German through the head. In his dying moments the latter had started to descend, and when he reached the earth his hands still firmly gripped the controls. The aeroplane was absolutely undamaged, and was appropriated by the British aviators.

F.M.S. Rubber Duty.

For the period from the 2nd to 8th October, 1914, inclusive, the value of the highest grade of rubber is fixed at two shillings and a penny per lb. and the duty on cultivated rubber on which export duty is leviable on an ad valorem basis in accordance with the rules under the Customs Duties Enactment will be assessed on a price of \$105 per picul for all grades. (F. M. S. Gazette.)

THE ATSUTA MARU ARRIVES SAFELY.

Her Narrow Escape in the Bay of Bengal.

Rev. Otani, an abbot of the Honganji Temple, returned from Europe by the N.Y.K. s.s. *Atsuta Maru*, which arrived at Kobe on Sept. 29. He is reported to have informed a representative of the *Osaka Asahi* that he arrived in Berlin in the latter part of July, but on the 1st of August, when the diplomatic relations between Germany and Russia were broken off, left for Brussels. At that time the city was in a turmoil inasmuch as reports of the German invasion of Belgium and the siege of Liege had reached the city. All shops under German management were wrecked and looted. On the 3rd, he left Brussels for Antwerp. The train was packed with refugees. Not a single porter was obtainable at Antwerp and each passenger was obliged to carry his own baggage. In the confusion he lost a trunk containing cash amounting to 3,000 marks and a suit of clothes. He stayed there three days and took a passage on the *Atsuta Maru*. He arrived in London on the 8th. He states that four search-lights and one quick-firing gun were fitted on the *Tower of London* in preparation for an attack from the German air force.

The *Atsuta Maru* left London on August 15th. At that time a British Squadron was preparing to start for the north. The British and French Squadrons at Dover and Gibraltar were co-operating to watch the vessels passing the straits. The *Atsuta Maru* was on more than one occasion ordered to stop and continually had search-lights played on her. The steamer arrived at Colombo on Sept. 9th, where reports were current that the German warships *Emden* and others were on the South Seas. However, the steamer followed her usual course and safely arrived at Singapore on the 11th on the very day that the *Emden* sank five British vessels in the Gulf of Bengal. Had the *Atsuta Maru* passed there a few hours earlier or later, she would have probably shared the same fate. Dr. Yoshida, and Mr. Tsurumichi, Assistant-Professors of the Kioto and Tokyo Imperial Universities, and the Rev. Yoshioka, Director of the Kansai Gakuin, were among the passengers on the ship.

"MEINSELF UND GTTO."

"We must be grateful to our God, who has been with us."

The Kaiser, August 21.

"Our God is with us"—Francis of Assisi.

That, while you bare the guilty sword,

Bright angels o'er your plumed host,

Keep watch and ward!

But if a Judge of all the earth

Doth still the Humble Spirit bless,

And visit with his flaming wrath

Proud wickedness,

We trust that on some early day,

And some not very distant spot,

God will be with you—and you'll pray,

That He were not.

G. H. Powell in the *Globe*.

Railway Disorganized.

Ipo, Oct. 1.

Landslips have occurred on the railway between Bukit Gantang and Padang Rongas caused by a cloud burst. They have occasioned great disorganization of the service. Trains are held up at Taiping and the Penang express due in Ipo at 9.47 p.m. did not arrive till 4 a.m.—*Singapore Free Press*.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A defensive Air Corps is being formed in Paris.

The enemy has unsuccessfully attempted several attacks between Arras and the Oise.

A French telegram says the Belgians destroyed all the supplies before leaving Antwerp.

Two English correspondents stayed in Antwerp to the end, escaping in a motor boat as the Germans entered.

The bombardment of Antwerp resulted in great destruction of houses, but only three shops were burnt.

A German aeroplane has dropped six more bombs into Paris, and is being pursued by five French aviators.

Contrary to the first statement, the bombs which fell on Notre Dame exploded and ignited a beam inside the edifice.

It is reported from Paris that the Germans only occupy the suburbs of Antwerp and that 24 forts are still energetically resisting.

Four people were killed and 20 wounded by the German bombs dropped on Paris, the sufferers being mostly women and children.

Following the dropping of the German bombs on Paris a flag was found bearing the words:—"We have taken Antwerp; your turn will come soon."

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

A team from the United Bank beat Kowloon C.C. at cricket yesterday.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, and log book on page 6.

General news appears on page 3 and commercial news on page 0.

Further details of the alleged double murder at Deep Water Bay are given to-day.

An interesting article on trade with the enemy appears on pages 4 and 9.

An interesting claim regarding the ownership of the s.s. *Elebeth* came before the Chief Justice to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Sale of Curios, G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Saturday, October 17.
Special Dinner in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund—Grand Hotel.

Monday, October 19.
French Convent Sale of Work.
Sale of Leasehold Property—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

Sale of Crown Land—P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Saturday, October 31.
Ministering Children's League bazaar—Government House Grounds.

Wednesday, November 4.
Licensing Sessions.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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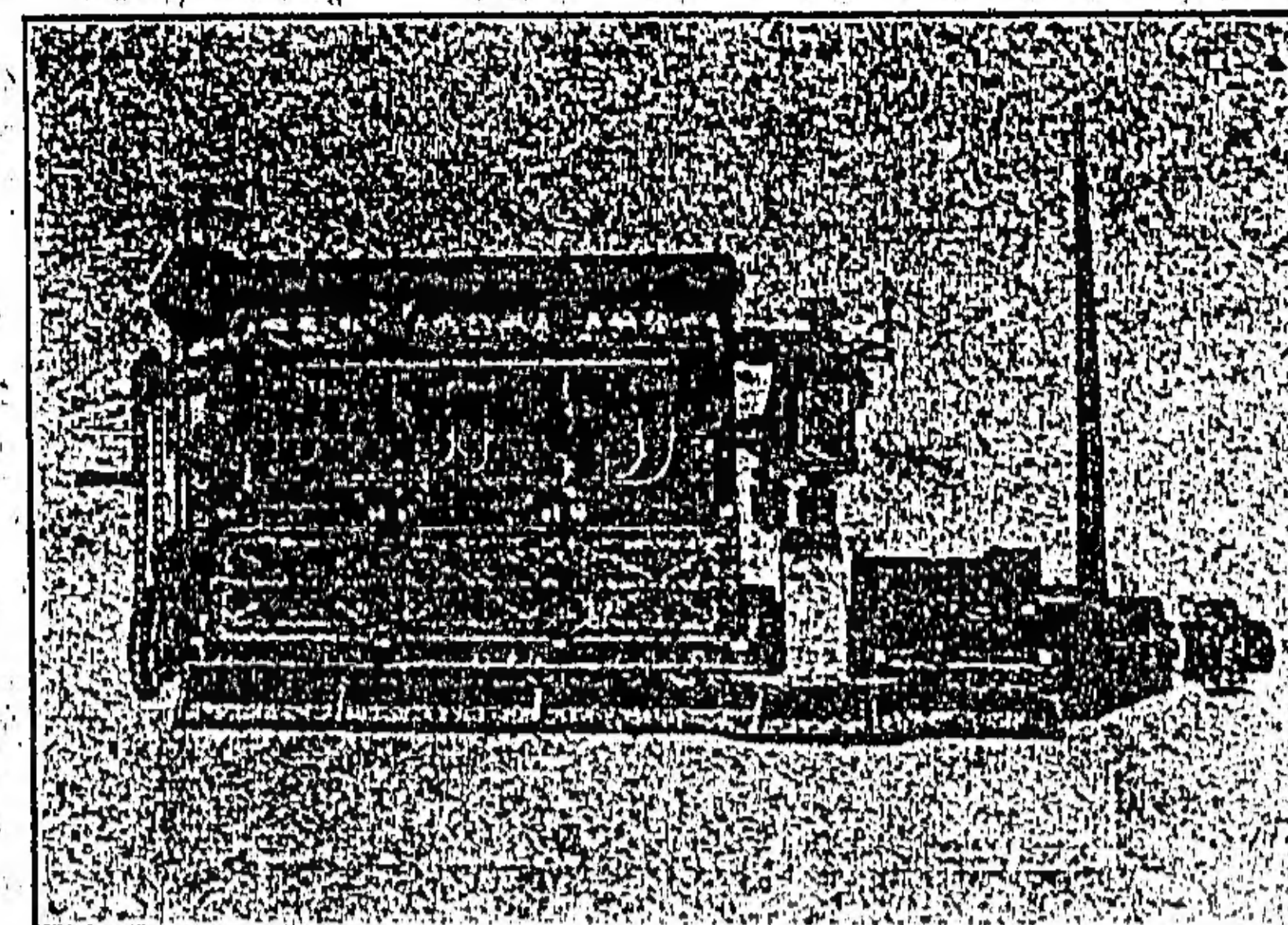
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

A Cause for Gratitude.
Commerce has necessarily been seriously affected, shipping lines are doing little or no business, pensions have in many instances been suspended, while, during the first week of August, Government notes had depreciated 35 to 40 per cent. Foodstuffs at the same time, in spite of the publication of official price-lists, had increased by 20 per cent. And yet this little nation is not at war. When we picture the anxiety which must oppress the Dutch people at the present moment and try to appreciate the appalling condition of Belgium and the north of France, we have cause for gratitude that the fair face of England has not been besmirched by ravaging foes. Those who live in distant colonies should not only share this sense of gratitude but be inspired to do all they can to relieve the distress of those who are suffering through contact with the sphere of hostilities.

Daily Press.

Allies' Ultimate Success.

Some time ago Lord Kitchener stated that he hoped to have in the field from the United Kingdom alone an army of over a million men within six months. The splendid response made to his appeal has shown that he made no miscalculation. But he is wisely making sure that the new troops, whether raised in the Motherland or in the Colonies, shall go into the field well trained for the task before them. Meanwhile it is tantamount to a victory for the Allies that they continue to keep the Germans where they are at present entrenched, as not only does this give time for the training of the fresh troops, but by holding the enemy in such force in the Western theatre of war, the progress of the Russian Army in East Prussia and in Hungary is facilitated. Manifestly a great deal depends upon the progress made by Russia's vast army, which in numbers is more than the equal of the German hosts, and not inferior apparently in military efficiency. When we take a survey of the whole field, incidents like the fall of Antwerp appear in their proper perspective, and we gain impressions that go to strengthen confidence in the ultimate success of the Allies.

China Mail.

The Fall of Antwerp.

With astounding suddenness the great city and port of Antwerp has fallen into the hands of the enemy. By all, it was believed that the forts of Antwerp were as impregnable as they could possibly be. It would appear, however, that the gallant Belgians, after their long and splendid defence of the outer forts of this great city, were unable to offer further resistance to the overwhelming odds concentrated against them and consequently had to fall back into the city. It is unquestionable that from there the Belgians might easily have withstood the Germans for a very considerable time. That, however, it was soon realised would mean very great destruction to the city; and to-day, as ever, discretion being the better part of valour, the Belgians decided to evacuate the garrison. They have thus preserved their great port and beautiful city from the vandalism of the German hordes and have in no way diminished the ardour of the Allies in their determination to rid Belgium of every German at present within its borders.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

The Prince of Wales' Fund at the Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, has reached \$97.28. One boy sold some of his toys to give a few cents and another had brought some eggs to sell for the fund, as he was too poor to bring his mite. It is hoped to send a cheque for \$100 to the fund. The whole school were given a half holiday because of their efforts.

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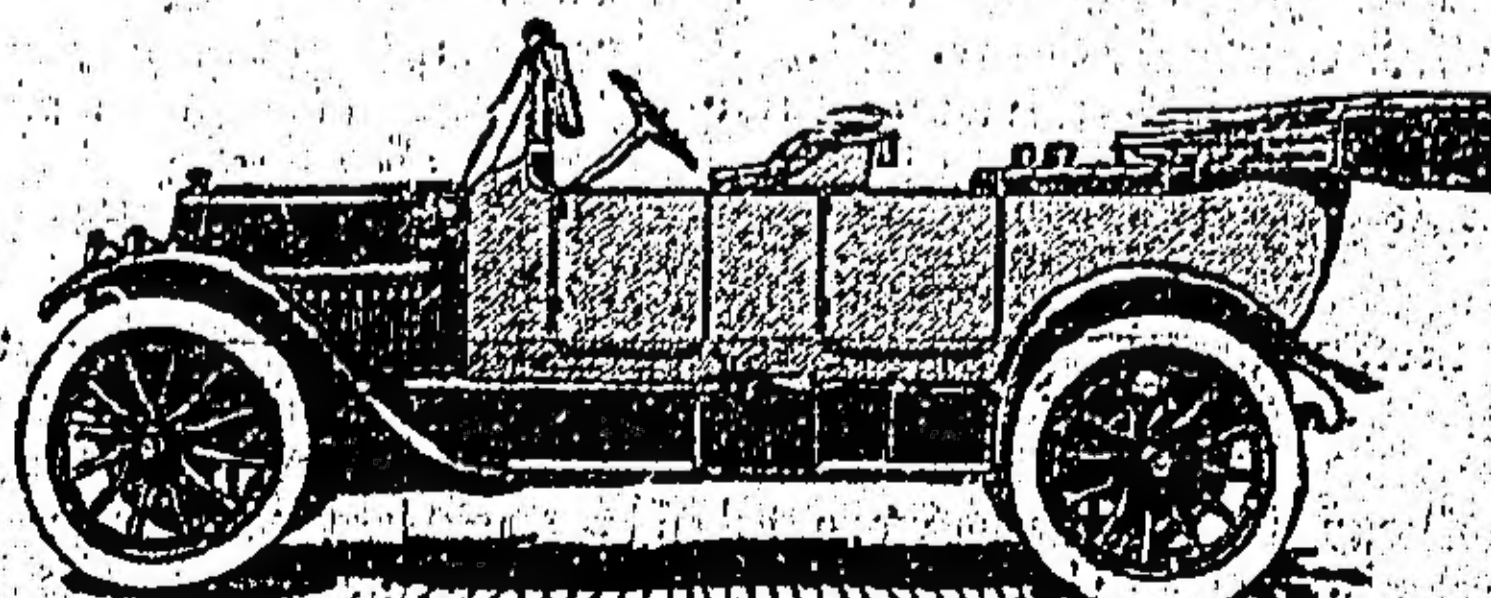
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GENERAL NEWS.

Penang Scholar's Success.
A wire from Hongkong, received in Penang, states that Mr. Henry Arthur Phipps, of St. Xavier's Institution has been awarded the King Edward VII Scholarship of £40 a year, tenable for five years at the Hongkong University, says the *Straits Echo*. The scholarship was open for competition to all British subjects within the Empire. The successful scholar, who is the eldest son of Mr. J. H. Phipps, Acting Auditor, Penang, is only seventeen years old. At the last Cambridge Senior Examination he took first-class honours and we are confident that his career at the Hongkong University, where he intends to study medicine, will be quite as successful as his scholastic career, which has been exceptionally brilliant. The many friends of Mr. J. H. Phipps will join with us in congratulating him upon his son's success.

Penang's War Help.

Penang, Oct. 1.
At a meeting of the members of the Penang St. Andrew's Society, Dr. Parke presided. It was agreed to accept the recommendation of the Committee not to hold a ball, but members would be asked to subscribe a similar amount to their ball subscription to the war relief fund. It was decided to hold a concert on St. Andrew's Day. The Local War Fund is at present \$9,283.—*Singapore Free Press*.

Kuala Lumpur, Y.M.C.A.
Last week the British Resident of Selangor laid the foundation stone of the new building for the local branch of the Y.M.C.A. now being erected on the Association's own ground in Brickfields Road. The new building, which is to cost about \$20,000, is to be a simple one-storey building designed with a view to the addition, when funds permit, of a second storey in which shall be included secretary's quarters and living rooms for young men. Towards this second programme about \$10,000 is already in hand. The present building, in course of erection on the southern end of the padang belonging to the Association, has been designed by Messrs. Swan and McLaren, whose local agents, Messrs. Russell and Barry, have had the supervision of the work. With a front of about 100 feet, a verandah 1 ft. 6 in. runs the whole length. A hall 53 ft. 6 in. by 27 ft. 9 in. has, opening out on either side, a reading room 24 ft. by 27 ft. 9 in. and a billiard-room 24 ft. by 32 ft. Opening from the hall is a gymnasium 34 ft. by 33 ft. with verandahs on either side. There are also a small bar and an office. In an annex to which leads a covered way will be "boys' quarters, kitchen, dressing rooms, lavatories, etc." (M.M.)

"Hypocritical" Movement.
The Japanese Consul-General at San Francisco reports as follows:—Another peace meeting was held at the Golden Gate Park on the 20th instant under the auspices of the Examiner. It was attended by a large number of people. Several men, including the Mayor, addressed the meeting. All the speakers dwelt on the necessity of the world's peace, but none of them referred to the perils between the Occident and Orient. The San Francisco Chronicle published a series of articles for three days commenting on the peace agitation in America. In the course of the articles the journal remarked that the advocacy for bloated armaments for America as against the Orient, while counselling peace in Europe, can only be called a hypocritical movement prompted by selfish interest. The advocates of peace, if they are really sincere in their protestations, should make no distinction between the Eastern and Western peoples in the preservation of peace. Increased armaments are not likely to provoke war. A peace movement that does not aim at the reduction of armaments must needs be insincere in its professed object.

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NOTICE



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MOUTRIE'S.

TRADE WITH ENEMIES.

WHAT THE PHRASE COVERS.

Hints for Merchants.

The following is contributed to the *Manchester Guardian* by a legal correspondent:—

By the common law of England the outbreak of war to which Britain is a party automatically brings into operation the doctrine of non-intercourse to put an end to non-hostile relations between the subjects of the mutually hostile States. Trading with the enemy at once becomes illegal, and, according to their nature, contracts existing at the date of war between such subjects are suspended in operation until peace, or forthwith abrogated. These legal results, which follow from the outbreak of war, are dealt with in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation of 5th August, which was doubtless issued in order to draw public attention to some of the effects of war.

It is not easy to apply these principles, which were laid down by the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty during the Napoleonic wars, to modern conditions of commerce, and little light is thrown on their application by the few cases which were decided after the Crimean and Boer Wars. The American Civil War, and it is probable that their decisions will be followed in the litigation which are bound to arise out of the present war. They are conveniently summarised in Westlake's "International Law," vol. 2, pp. 44-51. Several are given in full in the well-known American work, Scott's "Leading Cases on International Law."

What is an Enemy?

It may be said in general that trading with the enemy has several well-settled consequences in law. A British ship engaged in such a venture is liable, with its cargo, to seizure by a British cruiser and to condemnation by a British Prize Court. The contract relating to the venture is illegal at common law, and the British party to the contract is guilty of a misdemeanour, if not of high treason. But since prize cases are decided by Courts of Admiralty and the legality of contracts by Courts of Common Law, it cannot be said that the definition of "alien enemy" is settled in the same sense for both. It is not easy, therefore, to say with confidence how the term is to be defined. The former courts reject the test of nationality and hold to be an enemy anyone whether enemy by nationality or not, who has his commercial domicile in enemy territory. Thus not only German or Austro-Hungarian nationals but British or neutral nationals who reside and carry on business in enemy territory would be held in Admiralty to be alien enemies. Conversely, enemy nationals who continue to reside and carry on business here would not be alien enemies. It is submitted that in a court of common-law the de-

inition ought to be the same. In support of this view one may cite the Proclamation of 5th August, which warns British subjects against trading with "any person (including any body of persons corporate or unincorporated) resident, carrying on business, or being in the enemy territory." Nationality is not so much as mentioned here. The view is supported, too, by the dictum of Lindley in the latest House of Lords decision, *Janson v. Driefontein Mines, Limited*, 1902, p. 484 and 505:—

The subject of a State at war with this country, but who is carrying on business here, or in a foreign neutral country, is not treated as an alien enemy. The validity of his contracts does not depend on his nationality, nor even on his real domicile, but on the place or places in which he carries on his business or business.

Special Licences.

The Proclamation says nothing about enemy nationals who remain in this country, and even though it might be difficult to argue that registration under a police measure like the recent Aliens Restriction Act was equivalent to an express licence from the Crown to remain here, it is, we think, a negative inference from the Proclamation that transactions with them for their ordinary subsistence or employment, or even contracts in the ordinary course of business, are not illegal. On the other hand, it is expressly decided that "without express licence from the Crown to remain in this country an alien enemy cannot sue in our courts during war (*Alcinous v. Nigreu* (1854), 39 Eng. Rep. Rep. 425), and that such licence cannot be inferred from mere residence in this country unless expressly sanctioned by the Government after the commencement of hostilities (*Bolton v. J. Brees* (1808), 2 Camp. 163). But even if these cases were now followed, they would merely affect the alien's remedy, and the defence of alien enemy, it should be pointed out, may be waived by consent of parties (see *Janson supra*). Express licence has been given to the German and Austro-Hungarian banks in London, and Sir W. Plender, the controller, has announced that payments may safely be made to them. Presumably they might sue on transactions which they are licensed to undertake.

If this view of the meaning of alien enemy is sound it remains to consider what kind of trading with the enemy is illegal. Obviously any direct dealing with an enemy in enemy territory is struck at, whether the sending of goods or remittances from the one country or the other. The American courts have repeatedly affirmed contracts or legal transactions are not affected unless they involve intercourse between individuals resident in the mutually hostile territories. The intercourse must be intercourse across the sea, or at least across a frontier or border. Thus they have held that a duly authorised agent from one territory may pass into the enemy's country and there discharge a debt due by an alien enemy to—

(Continued on page 9)

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914.

A CHINESE VIEW OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

The fourth number of the *Chinese Review* has just reached the Colony, and promises to be as well received, (because it is just as good) as its predecessors. With this month's issue commences a series of short articles headed "Letters from a Chinese Student," over the signature Chen Wei-wong. The first one deals with English politics and should find interested readers among Hongkong people, both British and Chinese.

The article is remarkable more perhaps by reason of its happiness of expression than for any other reason, though it is but fair to say that Mr. Chen Wei-wong combines, here and there, newness of thought with aptness of phrase. He writes as one who lives in England among "fair-haired barbarians" and has not seen his native country for seven years. To him London, for instance, is a "city of ordered confusion, of crowded loneliness," (the description is as deft as it is comprehensive); while England itself is "a land of strange anomalies." As might be supposed, his dictum on Westerners in general is "how wise they are in some respects, how simple in others." And so we are—whether to the Chinese mind or to our own.

After a hurried resume of his beliefs on the subject of political newspapers—pithy in parts though often stilted as to the English thereof—Mr. Chen Wei-wong gets to the Home Rule question; and there he shows himself tolerably well informed and, beyond all doubt, fair and sincere. Like every other man capable of discerning political and religious bias, he finds himself hopelessly divided as to which party is in the right. He argues with himself and tries to weigh justly all pros and cons.

He first reminds himself "of the many outrages upon Irish nationalism ever since the days of the illustrious Elizabeth;" and proceeds: "Iniquitously have they been treated, and common justice demands the restoration of those rights which have been wrongfully wrested from them." But—"Now his 'but' is a formidable one. 'Can the Irish rule themselves?' he asks. 'Is Home Rule economically sound? Will it benefit the Irish? Will it not injure the Empire?' And his reply to his own queries is, 'Yes and no.'"

The better to arrive at some conclusion, he brackets yet another couple of opposing contentions: (a), "If Home Rule is bad policy its failure has yet to be proved;" (b), "The Union of all Britain has surely benefited the Irish, as it has the Scotch and the Welsh. Why let them separate?"—in both of which there is again sound sense. But if Mr. Chen Wei-wong is in a hole as to who is right and who is wrong over Home Rule, he need not despair; half the Britons in the world, whatever they may feel called upon to say in moments of excitement, are in the same boat with him. The value of his paper is not in its views but in the fact that he has tried to get an honestly detached notion of what must be, to a Chinese, one of the biggest puzzles in creation.

Mining in China.

Mining possibilities in China have often been the theme of comment, but for a variety of reasons the progress made towards the development of the country's mineral resources has been lamentably slow. The situation in Europe is now, we notice, being cited in official quarters in explanation of delay, a Superintendent of one of the Mining Districts in Central China pointing out that products cannot be exported to foreign countries. The mines in one Province are, it is said, threatened with cessation of work, and as these number more than a hundred, it is feared that thousands of workers will have to suffer. A request has therefore been made to the managements of these mines to refrain from closing down their works. The Real Reason.

This is quite a reasonable representation to make, but is it fair to throw the blame for delay in mining development on to the crisis in Europe? If the facts were probed into, we doubt not that other very substantial grounds would be discovered. China is admittedly one of the richest countries in mineral wealth in the world. Coal, iron, tin, zinc, antimony, lead, and even gold and silver, are known to abound; yet in very few instances, relatively speaking, have the deposits been worked to any extent. It is not for want of capital that this is so, for there are many capitalists, both Chinese and foreign, who would put money into mining ventures in China were it not for the fear of official obstruction, which has held up many enterprises in the past. Let the authorities place reasonable facilities in the way of those who are ready with the money; then we shall hear no more of these irritating delays. And the country would, in the long run, reap the benefit from the adoption of such a policy.

"THE BLUE BIRD."

Coming Production of a Famous Fairy Play.

Hongkong is promised a rare treat next month, when the Amateur Dramatic Club is to present, at the Theatre Royal, "The Blue Bird," a fairy play in five acts by the great Belgian poet, Maurice Maeterlinck, who, it may be mentioned has volunteered for service in the present war. The performance will be given in aid of the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund, and will be under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency Major General Kelly, and Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.

The opening performance will be on November 7, which will be a special gala night, when the theatre will be decorated for the occasion. The prices of admission for that night will be:—Dress circle, \$5; stalls, \$4. The play will again be staged on November 10, when ordinary prices will be charged.

Over 100 performers will participate in the production, including a specially trained corps de ballet and 50 children, while the music will be supplied by an orchestra of 20 pieces under the baton of Professor Gonzalez. Entirely new scenes have been painted for this production, which will be the first time the play has been staged by amateurs. The play has been described as "a fair story, a dream, a subtle blend of truth and unrealities, a whole philosophy of life, the simplest and most classical and yet the most modern of childish fables."

Booking opens at Moutrie's from October 27 at 9 a.m.

Sultan of Annam.

A picturesque ceremony took place on August 29, when the birthday of the Sultan of Annam was celebrated in traditional fashion at the Royal Pagoda at Nam Dinh. After the performance of obeisance by the mandarins, all of whom appear in the most gorgeous apparel, a hymn is sung in the Emperor's honour by a chorus of singing girls accompanied by a powerful orchestra of performers on native string, reed and percussion instruments. Then hundreds of crackers are let off and drums beaten for a full five minutes, and the official ceremony is at an end.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MINDS THE STANDARD OF THE MAN.—WAT.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 69; dull.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due to-day.
English Mail.—Due to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closed at noon to-day.
Canadian Mail.—Closed at 3 p.m. to-day.
Canadian Mail.—Closes at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 0.3-161.

To-morrow's Auction.

To-morrow afternoon Mr. G. P. Lammer is selling by auction a quantity of valuable china and curios.

Watch and Chain Stolen.

A woman in Sampson Street reports that some person stole from her cubicle a gold watch and chain valued at \$80.

Lost Service Coat.

Pte. Brown, of the Hongkong Volunteers, reports that he left a Service coat in a public chair, number unknown, valued at \$13.

Handbag Stolen.

A Japanese named Nomari, 16 Kennedy Road, reports that on the 11th inst. some person stole from his house a handbag valued \$130 and clothing valued \$65.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 28 amounted to 45,574.08 tons and the sales during the period to 47,573.01 tons.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Allied Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, \$10.

Restrictions Withdrawn.

The Colonial Secretary informs us that the Netherlands Indian Government has withdrawn quarantine against this Colony. We are also advised that the Madras and the Calcutta Governments have withdrawn quarantine restrictions against Hongkong.

No Muzzles.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Messrs. Railton, Ford and H.E. Stevens, and Yee Wo, a comrade, were charged with allowing their dogs to go about without having their muzzles on. They were each fined five dollars, the prosecutions being at the instance of P. O. James.

An Apology.

We regret that we commented on the delay in receipt of a telegram in our issue of Sunday afternoon and in part of our issue of Monday. In future we shall refrain from such comment.

NO INTERPRETER.

The case of W. Monoka, who was charged by Mr. W. Davies, manager of the Seamen's Institute, with disorderly behaviour, came before Mr. Wood this morning, when it was explained that there was some difficulty in obtaining an interpreter. Mr. Davies said the man threatened him with a knife, and he had to take proceedings for the sake of the prisoner as much as anyone else. He was, however, quite prepared to withdraw the charge if His Worship wished. His Worship, however, expressed no such desire and remanded the case for a further two days in order to secure an interpreter.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

A BIG SCHEME PENDING.

The Recent Activities in the Air.

The over-night telegrams tell us a little more about the incidents which led up to the fall of Antwerp, the chief fact being that but for the arrival of the British Marines the city would have surrendered nine or ten days before it actually did. The gallant little band of Belgians had held its own against overwhelmingly large forces of the enemy, but on the 2nd inst. the fact was realised that, unaided, it could withstand the onslaught very little longer. Then the news came that British help was coming, and this inspired the defenders to hold out two days longer. Though they had been hurriedly rushed to the distressed city, the newcomers took up their position where the attack was fiercest and we are told that they bore the brunt of the siege, standing up against a terrific artillery fire. All might have gone well had it not been that the Belgians were outwitted by a German ruse by which the latter were able to effect an outflanking movement, in consequence of which it was deemed the wiser course to vacate the city. The enemy, however, got nothing but the city, for the garrison forces were able to get away before the Germans entered, and, what is especially to be emphasised, the naval armoured trains and heavy guns went with the departing men. So if ever there was a successful withdrawal from a besieged city this is a case in point. Antwerp has more than once fallen to the enemy before and has recovered from the shock. And, unless we are greatly mistaken, the present occupation will prove anything but permanent.

A General Advance.

Accounts of the operations by "an eye-witness with the British Headquarters" continue to come through pretty frequently, which shows that the plans announced some time back for supplying the public with prompt and fuller news from the front are now in full maturity. One of these narratives received yesterday afternoon contained the information that "there is a lull in the operations on our immediate front, pending a general advance." It is possible to read much into that observation—much that is hopeful for the Allies, too. Hitherto Headquarters have been wisely reticent so far as the making of any reference to future movements is concerned. And the fact that the public is now acquainted with the knowledge that a general advance is in contemplation has all the more significance on that account. The probability is that our lines have been materially reinforced of late, and that we are now ready for a big sweeping movement, the object of which is to bring the full resources at our command into play and crush the enemy where he is strongest. As to that, of course, time will tell. But the indications lie in that direction at the moment.

Aerial Operations.

The danger of aerial raids has been illustrated during the week-end by the reports of the British success at Dusseldorf and the German overhead attack on Paris. In both instances bombs were dropped from the ships of the air, but so far as real value to the attackers was concerned the former adventure alone of the two achieved good results. The three officers who carried out this feat fully deserve the high praise which has been bestowed on them. They flew more than a hundred miles to carry it out, and despite the fact that a previous attack had put them to mount anti-aircraft guns, they were able to account for one Zeppelin, which was destroyed, and to demolish the shed in which it was contained. The German attempt on Paris was on a bigger scale, no fewer than 20 bombs being dropped into the city, but apparently all the damage they did was to kill four and wound twenty innocent pedestrians, mostly women and children. One of the missiles fell on to the roof of Notre Dame, the grandest and most interesting of the churches

THE DOUBLE MURDER.

Further Details of the Attack on a Junk.

Further details are now to hand in connection with the attack on the Yee We Hing junk in Deep Water Bay, which was reported in our issue of yesterday. The bodies of the two men who were killed have been removed to the mortuary by the Water Police, their names being Chan Fat, aged 54 years, and Tsai Hop, aged 45 years. It appears, according to the story told by a tallyman named Chan Hing, that while the junk, with a general cargo, was in Deep Water Bay, a two-masted boat, having the appearance of an oyster boat, containing about ten men armed with revolvers and rifles, came alongside the junk. The foks shouted to them to keep away, but those in the other boat sailed closer and closer. Some of the junk foks then opened fire, and the robbers replied, eventually boarding the junk. The narrator then jumped overboard and swam a distance of two hundred yards to the shore. He remained there for about two hours, returning when the foks shouted that the robbers had gone. On reaching the junk he found the two men already mentioned, dead, and two other men wounded. The robbers took \$97 in money, several bags of sugar, several rolls of blue cotton cloth, a quantity of Chinese medicine, six revolvers, two rifles, two spears, twenty pounds of shot, and forty pounds of powder, the lot being valued at \$1,200.

They also took away with them Sang Chin, the master of the junk, and Cheung Sui, the cook. They made off in the direction of Macao.

UNCLAIMED OPIUM.

Drug Found on the s.s. Calcutta.

Sergt. Caygill made an application, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for an order for the confiscation of 768 tins of loose opium found by him on board the Blue Funnel s.s. Calcutta on Sunday evening. The drug was found on the upper deck, covered with an old piece of canvas. No one came to claim it as his property, and no arrest was made.

Victor Pointin, purser on the Calcutta, said the drug was not included on the ship's manifest and he disclaimed ownership of it on behalf of the owners of the vessel. His Worship made the usual order for a notice calling upon the owner to come forward to be posted on the ship, and directed that a further application be made to him on October 22.

The Minnesota.—Reported Sale.

Japanese papers report that the steamer Minnesota has been sold to the U.S. Government as a transport, and is to be withdrawn from the Seattle line. The *Yushin Nippo* learns from the N.Y.K. office in Kobe that a telegram has been received stating that the sailing of the Minnesota from Seattle has been postponed.

of Paris, of the pillars of which it has been remarked that, could they but speak, they might tell the whole history of France. Happily this bomb did no great mischief inside the historic building; thus the famous edifice stands to-day practically undamaged. But we have not to thank the Germans for that. The attackers dropped into the city, together with the bombs, a kindly miserie which ran—"We have taken Antwerp. Your turn will come soon." Seeing, however, that for the past three or four weeks the invading Germans have been consistently driven back on the frontiers further and further away from the French capital, we imagine that the Parisians will in no wise be perturbed by this message from the air.

THE CRUISER NURNBERG.

Commander Says it may be His Coffin.

Honolulu, Sept. 1.—The German cruiser Nurnberg will leave this port at 9.30 to-night, stripped for action. Captain Schoenburg said to-day that he was ready to meet any eventuality and that there would be no surrender on the part of the Nurnberg. He said that he expected his ship would be the coffin for himself and his crew.

Honolulu (T.H.); Sept. 1.—The German cruiser Nurnberg, whose whereabouts has been a mystery since she left here early last month, appeared off this port early to-day.

Inasmuch as the Nurnberg left this port thirty-five days ago, just before war was declared between Germany and Great Britain, she is entitled now to take on as much coal and no more as will carry her to the nearest home port and may remain in Honolulu twenty-four hours.

Where that port now is becomes a point for the international lawyers to decide. The British have seized German Samoa, and the Japanese are blockading Germany's naval base in Kiaochow Bay. Had there been coaling points in Germany's other Pacific insular possessions, supposedly the Nurnberg would have gone there, but the commander reports that he has touched nowhere since he left Honolulu.

Nurnberg Prepares to Coal.

If it should be held that German Samoa is still technically a German possession, because it has not been formally ceded to, though occupied by, Great Britain, then the neutrality regulations would allow the Nurnberg only sufficient coal to make Apia, German Samoa. But if the war has effected changes which make European Germany the nearest home shores, then the Nurnberg could fill her bunkers. Preparations for coaling were begun immediately, especial care being taken that no Japanese should be among the coal passers and pickers.

The Nurnberg's commander said he expected to remain for several days in Hawaiian waters, after coaling.

Nothing has been seen of the German cruiser Leipzig, the only other German warship in the Pacific not bottled up in Kiaochow Bay, since the Leipzig left San Francisco on August 15.

Chase of British Steamer.

The British steamer Strathadale, with coal from Newcastle, made port here last night after having been chased by a warship, which it is now known must have been the Nurnberg. The German cruiser has been thirty-five days out from this port. Her commander says he has touched nowhere else in the meantime.

Seattle, Sept. 1.—There has been a relaxation of the activity of the cruisers using Esquimaux as a base since it was announced officially that the Leipzig was no longer a menace to commerce. It is expected in British Columbia that the Leipzig will enter an American port and dismantle until the end of the war.

The Leipzig has not been reported since August 19, when she held up the American tank steamer Catania off Cape Mendocino, Cal.

Oct Used to It.

"On the battlefield you get accustomed to the sound of shells," says a French soldier. "You can hear shells coming ever so long, thanks to the peculiar scream they make. After half an hour of this music you probably catch shrill voices shouting, 'Look out on the left; it's coming to you,' or 'Hullo, there, on the right; there's one making straight for you.' Yes, we actually laughed as we issued these mutual warnings, whilst ever and anon the cry of a fresh comrade would ring out."

THE PRIZE SHIP
ELSBETH.CLAIM BY THE FORMER
OWNER.Has the Alien Enemy
any Standing?

The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gumpert, sat in Admiralty Jurisdiction this morning to consider an application by Jacob Jensen, claiming on behalf of Rhedrie M. Jensen, A. G. to be the true and lawful owner of the s.s. Elsbeth, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and for all losses, costs, charges, damage and demurrage and expenses which have arisen, or which may or shall arise, by reason or means of the seizure and sinking of the said ship as a prize.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Messrs. Dawson, Looker, Deacon and Harston, for the claimant.

The Attorney General said the first question that would arise was one as to procedure. As his Lordship was aware, the new rules were proclaimed on October 9, and, under the Prize Court Procedure Act of 1914, his Lordship was given power to decide what procedure was to be adopted in the case of any cause commenced under the old rules. He could either direct that one commenced under the old rules shall continue under the old ones, or under the new ones, with such adaptations as may be considered necessary. There was, however, a preliminary point which he wished to raise and that was that the claim in this case was raised by an alien enemy, and an alien enemy had no *persona standi* unless he showed special grounds, such as an Order-in-Council authorizing him to trade, or a licence, or something of that kind. The first paragraph of the affidavit of Jacob Jensen was as follows:—

"My said firm, Jensen and Co., are the agents in Hongkong of Rhedrie M. Jensen A.G., a limited company according to the laws of Germany;" then, at the end of the paragraph, "on whose behalf this claim is now made."

The claim was on behalf of a company in enemy territory. The claim was brought forward on behalf of a German company and therefore on behalf of an alien enemy. He did not know whether it was necessary to cite authorities of the proposition that an alien enemy could not appear unless on special grounds, but he would refer his Lordship to the case of Hoop (L. O. Robinson 198, p. 260). There were other authorities to the same effect, but he would only refer to the case of the s.s. Phoenix (L. Spink's reports, p. 306). When a claim was made by an enemy it was always necessary to set forth on what grounds the claim was made. There was also the case of Troja (L. Spink's Reports, p. 342) and in that case that of the Phoenix was referred to and some surprise expressed that the same point should have again been raised, but it was pointed out that the case of the Troja was filed before the Phoenix was decided. Brandon v. Nesbitt (8. Tenn Reports p. 23) enunciated the same principle, that an alien enemy could not sue. Before an alien enemy could appear, he had to show some grounds in the nature of a licence from the Crown. Under the new rules on appearance, without such grounds being stated, should be struck out, and, under the old rules, the claimant could not appear unless he stated the grounds on which it was lawful for him, an alien enemy, to appear in a British Court.

The claim of Jensen and Co. was filed on September 8. On the same day an affidavit was filed by Mr. Jensen and it might be that the paragraph upon which the claimant proposed to rely was paragraph 11, as showing the grounds on which they could appear. For the purposes of argument he proposed to assume that the Elsbeth cleared from her last port before the declaration of war—he did not admit it, but he assumed it for the purpose of argument,—and

that she was captured after the declaration of war without her having any knowledge of it. The notification of the Order-in-Council from which the paragraph was taken was an Order-in-Council for the regulation of the "Days of Grace." The Hague Convention had enunciated the desirability of allowing British ships in port at the outbreak of war to leave within a reasonable time, and also of allowing ships coming into port without knowledge of the war also to leave the port at the same time. The scheme of the Order-in-Council was that if Great Britain received information that Germany was according like treatment to British ships in German ports, then arrangements would be made to allow German ships to clear by a certain date. It was also provided that if the British Government were satisfied that the German Government would allow British ships met on the high seas after the outbreak of war, with no knowledge of the outbreak, to proceed on their way by releasing them after prize court proceedings, the British Government would accord German ships the same treatment. The British Government had received no such information of any reciprocal treatment on behalf of the German Government, and on August 8 in the *London Gazette* a notification appeared to that effect. The effect of the notice appeared in a letter from Sir Edward Grey to the Lords of the Admiralty stating that "sections three and eight of the Order-in-Council would not come into operation."

Mr. Potter replied to the preliminary objection raised by the Attorney General, and said the objection apparently was that a claimant who was an alien enemy had no right of audience. The Attorney General recited, in support of that, the ordinary common law that one could not have dealings with the enemy. The Prize Court was not governed by common law and never had been, even from the earliest times when it was governed by Prize Court Rules solely. In the Prize Court the alien enemy was always allowed to appear, for the very simple reason that if the owners did not appear there was nobody who could claim the ship, and it would have to be condemned. It would be a farce to have a Prize Court in which the only person represented was the Crown, and the English courts had never been a party to such a farce as that.

What the rule did say was that any claimant must set forth his grounds before he could be heard. He was not concerned with the grounds of the claim at the moment. They might be good or they might be bad, but that was not a matter to be decided upon the preliminary objection. It was for his Lordship to decide whether they had set out grounds for the claim. His Lordship:—This gentleman making the application is residing under licence, I suppose? Mr. Potter agreed that he was, and said that the standing or nationality of the agent did not affect the question, even if the agent was a British subject. The grounds for the application were that the ship left Tsingtau before the declaration of the war, and that when captured they were in ignorance of the declaration of the war. Whether those grounds were good or not was another matter. He also desired to point out that they appeared not to sue, but in answer to a motion of the Prize Court calling upon all persons to attend and state their claims. His Lordship:—It seems to me that you have established your right to be heard. The Attorney General said it did not matter whether the claimant was suing or appearing. The ability to appear was not the same. His Lordship asked the Attorney General if he knew of any case in which the grounds of a licence to an alien enemy had been given. The Attorney General replied in the negative, and his Lordship suggested that the point should be reserved.

In answer to the question raised by the Crown as to the procedure to be followed, his Lordship suggested that they should take the evidence already obtained under the old rules, and

GERMAN PLANS IN
BRUSSELS.

New Government and Ministry.

Interesting particulars of German methods in Brussels are given by Dr. Sarolla in a message to the *Chronicle* from Antwerp.

There are no excesses, he says, but a characteristic detail illustrating the fanaticism of patriotism is that they have established the German time instead of the Greenwich time hitherto used.

They also announce their intention of establishing a Government, and primarily a Ministry of Finance.

The Dukes of Schleswig and of Mecklenburg and Prince Joachim are staying at the Hotels Astoria and Cecil.

The German commander at first demanded 100 hostages, but he did not persist in that request. On the other hand the German governor insists upon his huge financial impositions.

He also commandeered for three days enormous supplies for the passing troops, with the result that there is already a great scarcity of bread, and famine is threatening. All the requisitions for food are payable in bonds or scrip or paper money issued by the governor.

Troops in Barracks. The troops are mostly quartered in barracks, the officers being largely billeted on private citizens.

The Germans, says a high official of the Brussels Town Council, boast of having passed through Brussels 300,000 men. This is an exaggeration, he declares, but another witness states that it took thirty-six hours for the German columns to pass through.

According to an account in the *Mail*, the German soldiers in Brussels are behaving very kindly to the inhabitants. The officers, this report says, are living in the large hotels and the soldiers are quartered in the barracks and railway stations.

Even the officers seem extremely hungry, and buy immense quantities of provisions. Everything has to be paid for in coin by order of the German general, except large purchases for the commissariat, which are paid for with assignats (a sort of I.O.U.). The prices are not high.

£800,000 Paid on War Fine. The first instalment of the £8,000,000 fine on Brussels—namely, £800,000—has already been paid.

The only act of violence by the Germans has been the blowing up of the Grunderger Station because the company refused to obey the German orders.

process under the new rules. Mr. Potter agreed with this course being adopted, and pointed out that the Court had power to take further evidence if it was considered necessary.

The Attorney General, outlining the case for the Crown, said the ship was liable to condemnation on two grounds:—1. That the ship bore the flag and class of the enemy; and 2. That the ship's cargo and freight were enemy property.

His Lordship:—I suppose it may be said that some part of the cargo may be contraband of war?

The Attorney General:—Yes. Mr. Potter said that there was no dispute upon the facts unless the Attorney General disputed their contention that they did not know of the war.

Reading from the standing interrogatories, the Attorney General said that the ship flew the German flag, her officers were Germans and she carried 1,800 tons of coal and canteen stores for the Soharahovst and Gneisenau. She had been chartered by the German Government for three months for an indefinitely described voyage from Tsingtau to the South Seas and prior to capture a private letter on board was destroyed.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday week, during which time Mr. Potter will communicate with London on behalf of his clients, through the American Consul, for information as to the practice of the German Government with relation to British ships.

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General Booking from October 29th.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS
FROM SHANGHAI.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET.

By the P. and O. s.s. Namur a number of Shanghai volunteers left for home, and were accorded a hearty send-off by the large crowd which assembled at the Customs jetty. Among those who left were Mr. A. W. Studd, of Messrs. Weeks and Co., who is going to rejoin his old regiment as sergeant-major; Mr. J. Bell-irving, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., who has for some time been connected with the Light Horse, and Mr. Matheson, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The latter, who has been in Shanghai only a few months, held a commission in the Seaforth Highlanders, which, we understand, he will assume upon rejoining the regiment.

Mr. Richard Wood, of the editorial staff of the *N. C. Daily News* and formerly with the *Shanghai Mercury*, has volunteered for active service at home. He is now undergoing a period of training as a reserve in the 4th Black Watch (Dundee), in which battalion it is likely he may get his commission. Mr. Wood was for nearly six years a member of "A" Co., S.V.C., and he was at home on leave when the war broke out.

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General Manager's Progress Report for Four Weeks Ending 12th Sept. 1914.—The accompanying sheet of Mine Measurement and Assay returns shows a total of 161 feet, made up of 56ft. sinking, 193ft. driving, and 212ft. crosscutting, as against 382ft. for the previous four weeks.

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Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 17th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th inst. or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on the 17th October, 1914 at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,

Agent.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1914.

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| Yasaka | 25,000 " | 22nd April |
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|-----------|---------------|----------------------|
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| Sado | 12,500 " | 9th February |
| Yokohama | 12,500 " | 23rd February |
| Awa | 12,500 " | 9th March |
| Shidzuoka | 12,500 " | 23rd March |
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| Tilbodas | JAVA | 1st half Nov. | JAPAN | 1st half Nov. |
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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

| Steamer. | Arrive Hongkong from Australia. | Leave Hongkong for Australia. |
|-----------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Aldenhams | 3rd Oct. | 30th Oct., 10 a.m. |

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain | Leaving. |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Haitan | J. W. Evans | TUES., 13th Oct. at 1 p.m. |
| Haiching | W. C. Fummore | FRI., 16th Oct. at 1 p.m. |
| Haichang | A. E. Hodgins | TUES., 20th Oct. at 1 p.m. |

FOR SWATOW.

| | | |
|--------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Haimun | A. H. Stewart | WED., 14th Oct. at 1 p.m. |
| Haimun | A. H. Stewart | SUN., 18th Oct. at 10 a.m. |

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK

New Philippine Customs Ord

Regarding Bonds.

The Philippine Collector of Customs has issued the following administrative circular in regard to separate applications under terms of general bond in certain cases. In order to facilitate the transaction of business with the Bureau of Customs by virtue of Section 19-(3) of Act 355, Collectors of Customs may accept general bonds with sufficient sureties from importers for the following purposes:

(1). Bond of importer (a) to amend a manifest; (b) for delivery of unexamined packages; and (c) to guarantee the payment of arrastre and storage charges;

(2). To guarantee the payment of wharfage on merchandise exported;

(3). To secure the payment of duties, internal revenue, and other charges on imported goods deposited in a bonded warehouse;

(4). To expedite the delivery of fresh fruit and vegetables;

(5). To effect the periodical entry and exportation of merchandise (Theatrical effects, containers, commercial samples, etc.) under the various provisions of law to be named in the bond;

(6). To produce, for importations and exportations to be made from time to time, consular invoices, certificates of origin, meat certificates, landing certificates and similar documents exclusive of bills of lading; and

(7). Such other bonds with conditions as will effectually expedite business and at the same time safeguard the customs revenue.

Instead of individual bonds separate applications shall be required to carry into effect each transaction under conditions (1-b), (3), (5), (6), and—if appropriate—(7) of paragraph 1 hereof. State-

ments shall be rendered periodically for amounts due, or for action necessary to adjust transactions, under any general bond.

Each application to be made a part of the general bond shall be considered an "original bond," and shall have affixed thereto a \$0.50 (P1.00) customs stamp (Sec. 284, Act 355), as amended (1) and a P0.50 internal revenue stamp, (Sec. 30 (a) Act 2339). Sureties which are acceptable on customs bonds are: (a) surety companies authorized to do business in the Philippine Islands as such; (b) local corporations (Act 2206) having power to execute bonds;

(c) partnerships granting power to members in articles or agreements to sign local bonds; and (d) individuals qualifying as outlined in Executive Order No. 74 (1914).—Cablenews.

Reduced Rates on Specific Through Imports.

Referring to a clause in the article under the heading "Reduced freight rates question" in our issue of July 6 which reads as follows, "A new point raised by these representatives is whether or not the steamers which are to carry the specific imports via Dairen at the reduced rates shall be confined to those on either the Osaka Shosen Kaisha or the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, although the question has apparently already been settled in the affirmative. From a business point of view the importers may be inclined at some future time to ship their through cargoes by tramp steamers which charge generally lower freights than the regular steamers," the authorities concerned distinctly state that, since the reduced rates are applicable to direct through goods only the goods must be such as are included in the agreements between certain transportation organizations in accordance with the Commercial Code, and that all tramp steamers will be considered as not amenable to these agreements, and cargoes carried by them will be denied the benefit of the reduced rates. We hear that the greater part of specific imports from Japan via Dairen has hitherto been brought over by the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and little has been left for tramp steamers to carry.

—Manchuria Daily News.

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| For | Steamship | On |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| S'PORE, P'ang & C'outa | Kutsang | Thur., 15th Oct. at 3 p.m. |
| SANDAKAN | Hinsang | Sat., 17th Oct. at noon |
| MANILA | Yuesang | Sat., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Yuesang | Thur., 22nd Oct. at 4 light |
| S'PORE, P'ang & C'outa | Kumsang | Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m. |
| MANILA | Loongsang | Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m. |
| S'HAH, Kobe & Moji | Fooksang | Wed., 28th Oct. at noon |

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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|---|---------------|-------------------|
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| VICTORIA, V'IVER, ST'LE, TACOMA & PLAND | Glenroy | 27th Nov. |

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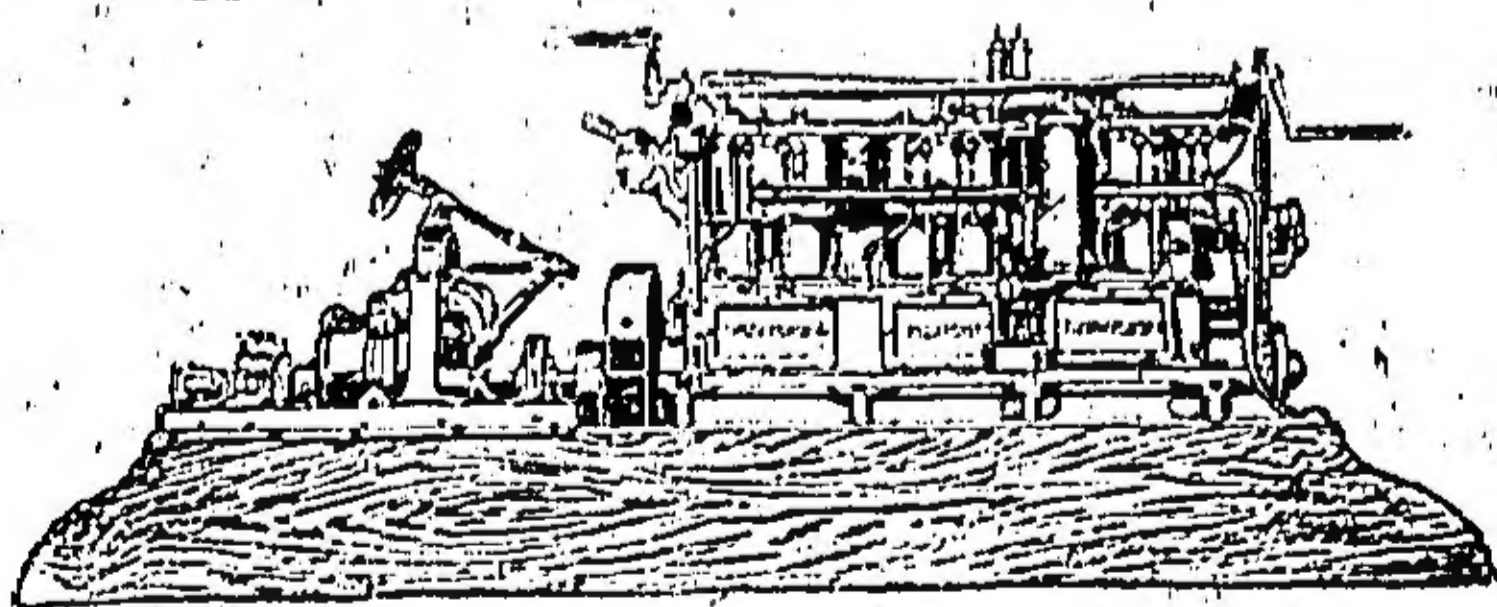
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|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| London & A'werp via S'pore etc. | Namur | P. & O. | 14, Oct. |
| Marseilles, via Ports | Suwa M. | N. Y. K. | 21, Oct. |
| London & Antwerp | Monshire | J. M. Co. | 4, Nov. |

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

| | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|----------|
| Victoria, B.C., & T'may via S'hai & C. | Chunsang | O. S. K. | 14, Oct. |
| New York | B'ron Castle | D. & Co. | 15, Oct. |
| Victoria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc. | Canada M. | O. S. K. | 14, Oct. |
| San Francisco & San Pedro | Chiyo M. | T. K. K. | 20, Oct. |
| Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle | Tamba M. | N. Y. K. | 20, Oct. |
| San F'co via Manila & Japan & C. | China | P. M. Co. | 27, Oct. |
| San Francisco via Shanghai etc. | Hazel Dollar | R. D. Co. | 10, Nov. |
| Seattle via Nagasaki etc. | Minnesota | N. Y. K. | 14, Nov. |
| Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc. | Glenroy | J. M. Co. | 27, Nov. |
| South America Line | Janyo M. | T. K. K. | 2, Dec. |

AUSTRALIA.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| Australian Ports via Manila | Nikko M. | N. Y. K. | 21, Oct. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Aldenham | G. L. Co. | 30, Oct. |
| Australian Ports via Manila | Hitachi M. | N. Y. K. | 18, Nov. |

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong | Kaifong | B. & S. | 14, Oct. |
| S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama | Nellore | P. & O. | 17, Oct. |
| Sandakan | Hinsang | J. M. Co. | 17, Oct. |
| Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy | Daijin M. | O. S. K. | 18, Oct. |
| Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama | Atlantique | M. M. Co. | 19, Oct. |
| Bombay via S'pore & Colombo | Wakasa M. | N. Y. K. | 21, Oct. |
| Bombay via S'pore & Colombo | Jinsen M. | N. Y. K. | 21, Oct. |
| S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc. | Banri M. | D. & Co. | 22, Oct. |
| Moji & Kobe | Daylon M. | N. Y. K. | 23, Oct. |
| Shanghai and Kobe | Colombo M. | N. Y. K. | 24, Oct. |
| Singapore, Mauritius and South | | | |
| African Ports | Salamis | B. L. L. | 25, Oct. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama | Inaba M. | N. Y. K. | 30, Oct. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haiyang | D. L. Co. | Q. deep. |
| Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, etc. | Tijmahai | J.C.J. L. | 2, half O. |
| Java | Tijtaroom | J.C.J. L. | F. half O. |
| Shanghai | Tijliwong | J.C.J. L. | S. half O. |
| Shanghai | Tijpanas | J.C.J. L. | Q. deep. |
| Japan | Tijmancek | J.C.J. L. | F. half N. |
| Shanghai | Tijbodas | J.C.J. L. | F. half N. |
| | Tijkembang | J.C.J. L. | Q. deep. |

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Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port via Queensland Ports & Manila on 28th Sept. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 21st inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney on 1st inst. for Hongkong via Newcastle, Port Darwin, Thursday Island and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 14th inst.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MALTA left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst. at noon with the outward English Mail, and is due here on Wednesday the 14th inst. at about 1 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA sailed from New York via Panama Canal for Hongkong on the 3rd inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd November.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

| | |
|--|--|
| Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,321, M. Nakamura, 3rd ult.—Moji, Gen.—N.Y.K. | |
| Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, L. Saxby, 22nd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—D. & Co. | |
| Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,322, T. Date, 25th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept., Gen.—N.Y.K. | |
| Deucalion, Br. s.s. 4,476, G. Moor, 25th ult.—Shanghai, 25th ult., Gen.—B. & S. | |
| Lycan, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 12th ult.—Singapore, 8th ult., Gen.—H. & S. | |
| Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,369, S. Suga, 17th ult.—Japan, S'pore—D. & Co. | |
| Kief, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundsen, 18th ult.—Bangkok, Rice—Order. | |
| Sultan van Koelei, Dut. s.s. 1,415, E. R. Vries, 19th ult.—Tarakan, 13th ult., Fuel oil—A. F. Co. Le Roy, 19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. C. J. L. | |
| Tijmancek, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. W. Le Roy, 19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. C. J. L. | |
| Candia, Br. s.s. 5,194, R. E. Peel, 20th ult.—London, 9th Aug. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co. | |
| Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. O-Kasaki, 20th ult.—Moji, 14th ult., Coal—M. B. K. | |
| Holjun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Miyazaki, 20th ult.—Camaran Bay, 15th ult., Coal—M. B. K. | |

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| NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP. | LENGTH OF KEELS. | ENTRANCE BREADTH. | DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES. | RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS. | NEAPS. |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|
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| No. 3 Dock, Kowloon | 250' | 50' | 14' | 7' 6" | |
| Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon | 250' | 50' | 14' | 7' 6" | |
| TAI-KOKTSUI | | | | | |
| Cosmopolitas Dock | 450' | 85' | 10' | 7' 6" | |
| ABERDEEN | | | | | |
| Harbour Dock | 425' | 60' | 11' | 7' | |
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THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

FIRST EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1914.

KIAUCHAU OPERATIONS.

Japanese Plans and German Fears.

The special war correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes from Tsinanfu on October 3 as follows:—

Tsinanfu presents an interesting and, in some respects, a grotesque study at the present time. One's first impression is surprise at the extent of the place, of the *shangpu*, or commercial settlement, that is to say, which is the first part of the town to present itself to view. It is some years, of course, since the apex of the German position in Shantung was constituted a trade mart, yet one had not expected such development. The foreign area lies west of the Chinese city and measures, roughly, two and a half miles by one and a half. It consists of three broad, main roads connected and intersected at right angles. They are well laid and lighted, though in places in need of repair. Trees on either side soften the white glare that beats up under a blue sky, and soon off some of the dust raised by the lightest breeze. Without being able to single out any building, or group of buildings, that is in any way striking, one is conscious of solidity, enterprise and prospect. Promise is the key note of the place, and, as soon as one has felt that, one has realized the special significance of the moment.

German Weltpolitik.

On all sides lies evidence of German *weltpolitik*: in shop signs more often German than Chinese; in German commodities piled high in shop windows; in the German language fluently spoken by many Chinese; in German architecture, planning and precision—in the clear intention, so obvious in Tsingtau, to make for Germany a place where they might feel at home.

Not, of course, that other nationalities have contributed nothing to the development of Tsinanfu. By far the largest number of houses in the "open port" are Chinese, while British trade has gained its footing just as it obtained one in Tsingtau. But there can be little doubt that had things gone on as German *weltpolitik* intended them to go, German influence would have been paramount. The place would always have retained its international character with China as sovereign overlord, but in the eyes of the average Chinese resident the most important people would have been the children of the Fatherland. And that was what Berlin desired.

A Nervous City.

It is the sudden thwarting of the desire, and the imminent collapse of all its accompanying projects, that is filling Tsinanfu with excursions and alarms. The Chinese do not know what to make of the situation. German refugees from Shantung coal mines are panic-stricken. Many of them are huddled together in the hotel from which I write, others have fled, some are reported to be living in trucks on the railway line prepared to steam off at half-an-hour's notice. All are giving credence to the most ridiculous rumours and rein to the wildest fears.

I imagined, when I first arrived and heard these things, that they were exaggerated. I find after careful inquiry that they are not. That the Germans really believe all they have been told, that they genuinely consider themselves in danger of cold-blooded murder and worse. The Chinese are taking matters more calmly, but they are exceedingly nervous. They see that the German house is cracking all round them, that the Japanese

do not intend to stick to the war zone as originally marked out, and are in consequence putting two and two together with such rapidity as to make the total six. The stopping of all railway traffic between here and Weihien—a fact which is compelling me to start out to-morrow with poles and carts, and to make a five days' journey instead of one of so many hours—has had an immensely disquieting effect. It has blackened and enlarged the war cloud and has added to the disorganization of trade. I tried this afternoon, for example, to turn ten Mexican dollars into copper cents and at one large cash shop was met with refusal on the ground that, as the trains had ceased running, everything else was stopping too. Cents are procurable only after hours of search and at prices fifty per cent. above the usual rate, the increase being partly due to fear of an approaching Japanese army. Prices of other commodities have gone up on a similar scale.

Attitude of Chinese Government. In the midst of all this excitement the Chinese Government is behaving admirably. One was told before one had been in Tsinanfu more than two hours that the situation was intensely critical: that General Chang had thrown 15,000 troops between here and Weihien and had compelled small bodies of Japanese advancing westwards to fall back. The latter had retired to await reinforcements and a struggle was only a question of a few days. There is not a word of truth in the report. No Chinese troops are blocking, or will block Japan's path; on the contrary they are being, and will be, kept well out of harm's way. There seems to be no doubt that the Japanese intend to assume control of the Tsinanfu end of the line and learn on first rate authority that they have notified the Chinese Government of their intention.

Whatever Peking's feelings may be in the matter it has no idea of acting otherwise than all the circumstances of the case dictate. It is true that, in coming to Tsinanfu, the Japanese will be departing entirely from what was understood to be the furthest extent of their operations on Chinese soil. But it is also true that the Germans utilized the railway exactly as they pleased and that they would certainly have transported guns from Changhsington to Tsingtau had they not been seized in transit on the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

That having happened, there is considerable force in the Japanese contention that they are undertaking military operations which, on the Germans' own showing, are of no inconsiderable proportions, and have a right to feel that as a whole line is, for the time being, under their control. The Chinese Government does not propose to make matters any more difficult by any display of force, a policy which would be beyond words foolish. That there should be warlike talk amongst Chinese "Tommyes" is at once natural and harmless. Judging, however, from a conversation I had with a well known Chinese shopkeeper, the trading classes intend to take their cue from Government.

"Why are the Germans so afraid?" I asked him.
"They fear the English," he replied with a polite smile.
"And why are the Chinese afraid?" I inquired again.
"That," he answered after a pause; "I do not understand—but, then, my business is selling cigarettes."

At the Japanese Consulate. The quietest spot in all Tsinanfu is the Japanese Consulate, an unpretentious little house standing in a side street. Here, one on each side of two small tea tables in a room simply

BRITISH SHELLS WRECK WIRELESS.

Squadron Reported to Have Attacked Caroline Island, Belonging to Germany.

Tokyo, August 31.—It is reported here that the British squadron has destroyed the wireless telegraph station on Caroline Island, belonging to Germany.

A Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer went ashore on Lien Tau island during a fog last night. When the fog cleared this morning the Tsingtau batteries attempted to shell the destroyer but the latter proved to be beyond their range.

The German gunboat *Jaguar*, however, steamed out of the harbour and fired eight shots into the stranded warship and returned unscathed by the other Japanese vessels that are blocking the port.

The *Jaguar* reported that the crew had abandoned the destroyer, which can be seen from Tsingtau breaking on the rocks. Four Japanese destroyers and one cruiser now form the blockading squadron.

Information has been received that Ta-Chiao, a small island outside of Kiauchau bay, has been occupied by the Japanese.

Count von Rex, the German ambassador to Japan, accompanied by forty Germans and Austrians, has sailed for the United States on the steamer *Minneapolis*. Baron Muller von Szentgyorgy, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, left on the steamer *Manchuria*. The present destination of both ambassadors is Washington. The approaches to the two steamers were guarded when the diplomats went on board and their departure was not disturbed.

The birthday of the Emperor of Japan was celebrated to-day. A large procession of lantern bearers visited the British, French and Russian embassies in Tokyo and the occasion was acknowledged by the ambassadors. The street crowds were orderly, the police acting merely as spectators.

furnished and hung with scrolls, we discussed politics *en passant*, the main business of my visit—how to get to Tsingtau—for an hour or more. Our conversation was conducted mainly in Chinese and resulted in a number of preliminary arrangements, which were finally completed at seven o'clock this evening and included a visit to the Japanese military authorities. They were housed in a single large room, at the farther end of which was a dais. A sheet suspended from the ceiling turned it into a sort of bed-sitting room. Hung on the wall was a large map of Shantung and scattered about on chairs a number of books. A table in the centre completed the list of furniture. When the Japanese have urgent business on hand they are careless, apparently, of personal comfort. I was informed that a Japanese was also going to Weihien, and it was courteously suggested that each of us would be more comfortable travelling with the other. Accordingly, we start to-morrow at dawn, or as soon afterwards as Chinese punctuality will allow. As I have already mentioned, the journey will take five days, and, if the heavy rain that is falling now continues, the roads are likely to be bad. That, however, may delay matters at the other end and is, so far, welcome. Opinion here varies as to the probable length of the siege and it has been impossible to find out at all definitely where the allied troops are. I understand that they have advanced considerably since I left Shanghai, and German telegrams posted on the hotel verandah bear witness to enormous losses amongst the Japanese.

A CANDID OPINION.

The First Month of the War.

Out of the haze that obscures the land operations, one important fact is slowly emerging, and that is the conspicuous inability of the Generals-in-Chief and their staffs to handle deftly the vast machines which they have created for war. Legislation may enact that millions of men shall be trained as soldiers, and army administrators may organise these men into corps or divisions, but, after all, as Napoleon said, it is not "men," but "the Man" that brings about a decisive encounter. And so far there appears to be no master spirit at the head of the armies in the East or the West, on the one side or on the other.

Even the successes of 1866-1870, to which it is natural to refer at the present time, were so far fallacious as that Von Moltke had no worthy antagonist in his front. Benedek had been forced into a position of responsibility for which he confessed he was unfitted, and Sadowa was the result; Bazaine was hampered by a sick monarch, and McMahon was driven to destruction by a political party; hence the double tragedy of Metz and Sedan within a month. The wonder is not that the Germans did so much, but that they did so little forty-four years ago, for the leaders who dictated terms of peace at the gates of Paris were certainly men of a stamp far superior to the Kaiser and his entourage. King William of Prussia, his son, his nephew, and the Crown Prince of Saxony, schooled by Moltke and nurtured by Von Roon, were considerable figures in the world, and they handled with dexterity four armies of a not too inconvenient size. But to-day these armies have doubled in numbers, and there is obviously a need of increased perspicacity and driving power.

These indispensable qualities, however, have nowhere been manifested so far by the Germans in the West. On the left a force has exchanged blows with a French force, and has gained some ground after three weeks' fighting. On the right, where no decision is possible, the greatest progress has been made, owing to the weakness of the Belgian fortresses or to the weight of German artillery; but the army of King Albert is still intact and Antwerp remains unscathed. In the left centre it is doubtful whether the Meuse has been crossed, though Luxembourg was seized a month ago. In the right centre, on the left bank of the Meuse, on the line Soisson-Rethel, success has been gained at the price of isolating the right wing, so that the line Arras-Lille remains open to any force that can land at Boulogne and beat the German cavalry. For contrast, the French Generalissimo is doubtless playing the sure game by a system of evasion, but it is not a brilliant game; and it is open to misprision when contrasted with the pretensions of the school of Langlois, Bonnal, and Foch, whose followers have talked so much about "paralysing the enemy's will-power" and of "fixing" the enemy with a general advanced guard which was to form a pivot of manoeuvre.

Now, whether the colossal dimensions of the armies are too much for us pigmies of the twentieth century we know not, but certainly we have witnessed no such strokes in strategy or tactics as we were taught to consider probable when studying the campaigns in which Wellington and Napoleon, Lee and Sheridan, Todleben and Skobelev figured. Perhaps we shall be blamed for asking too much, but if so our excuse must be that we have been

HOW THE GOEBEN ESCAPED.

Story of British Pluck and Tenacity.

The story of the escape of the German cruisers *Goeben* and *Breslau*—a story which, as the correspondent points out, adds to the credit of our Fleet—is told in the *Daily Telegraph*, in a message from its correspondent at Malta.

When the German ships were hugging the Italian shores (says the message) a French army corps had to be transported from Africa to France, and our ships being allotted the duty of warding off any sort of interference with this all-important operation, were assigned a position between Italy and the line of transportation.

The German warships must have wondered why they were left alone, although the plucky Gloucester got a smack at the Breslau, and would have sunk or captured her had not the big *Goeben* hurried to the rescue.

The operation of conveying the French army corps from Africa to France having been most successfully carried out, our Fleet in part could now give its attention to the German vessels.

It was learned that the *Goeben* and *Breslau* were at Syria, and the British vessels directed their course thither. The Germans, however, hid themselves amongst the Cyclades and Sporades Islands.

Needle in a Bundle of Hay.

Our ships, scattering, searched for them, but it was like looking for a needle in a bundle of hay. Intercepted messages presently proved that there was some kind of scent, and his Majesty's ship Gloucester, and some destroyers got in touch with them.

But the *Goeben* and *Breslau* knew that they were discovered, and they fled in a very prudent fashion, believing that our whole Fleet was at their heels, whereas only small vessels, which they could have shattered and dropped to the bottom of the sea, were after them with bulldog temper and tenacity.

The purpose of capture was baffled by the Germans' entrance into the Dardanelles.

Before this, however, the *Goeben* is said to have been given an opportunity, which she rejected, of single combat with one of our big ships.

encouraged to expect too much. Yet we had our lesson ten years ago, when Stosessel held Nogi at bay for six months at Port Arthur, and Oyama, aided by the lion-hearted Karaki, failed to do more than drive Kuropatkin back to the position which he had a year earlier resolved to defend, but he was over-ruled by an ex-Admiral who chanced to be Viceroy in Manchuria.

Whether the present war will prove to be a repetition of the campaigns in Manchuria is yet to be seen, but in point of military interest it is the Eastern theatre that promises the best results; for in that quarter strategical penetration is possible to the Russians, while the opportunity for a turning movement will occur to the enemy if Austria is not hauled by Germany. In the East, Russia is playing the part that Germany plays in the West, and in both cases the destruction of the enemy's left wing is feasible if sufficient power is applied while his main army is being kept at arm's length during the operation and the communications with the bases are adequately protected; but it is, of course, the business of the Austrians in the East and of the Anglo-French army in the West to take care that these great expectations are disappointed.—Major Redway in the *Globe*.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Germany against Britain. | |
| " " Russia. | |
| " " France. | |
| " " Belgium. | |
| Austria against Serbia. | |
| " " Russia. | |
| " " Britain. | |
| " " France. | |

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1900.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since fighting began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskon; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oiry. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in

Luxemburg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrible cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oiry. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans enhancing along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiler, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout

Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyck. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Beahnitz and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Levon dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vitorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Konigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Komnoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Konigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lion, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 820; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haeliez. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly

demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Diablot by shell-fire and incendiaries. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers killed, 63; wounded, 182; missing, 230. Men killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Victory, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Forces of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four

days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberishohe. German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunerville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabac-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernovitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarines.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brig-

adier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans held in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line.

Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halfway to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroen River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varonnes.

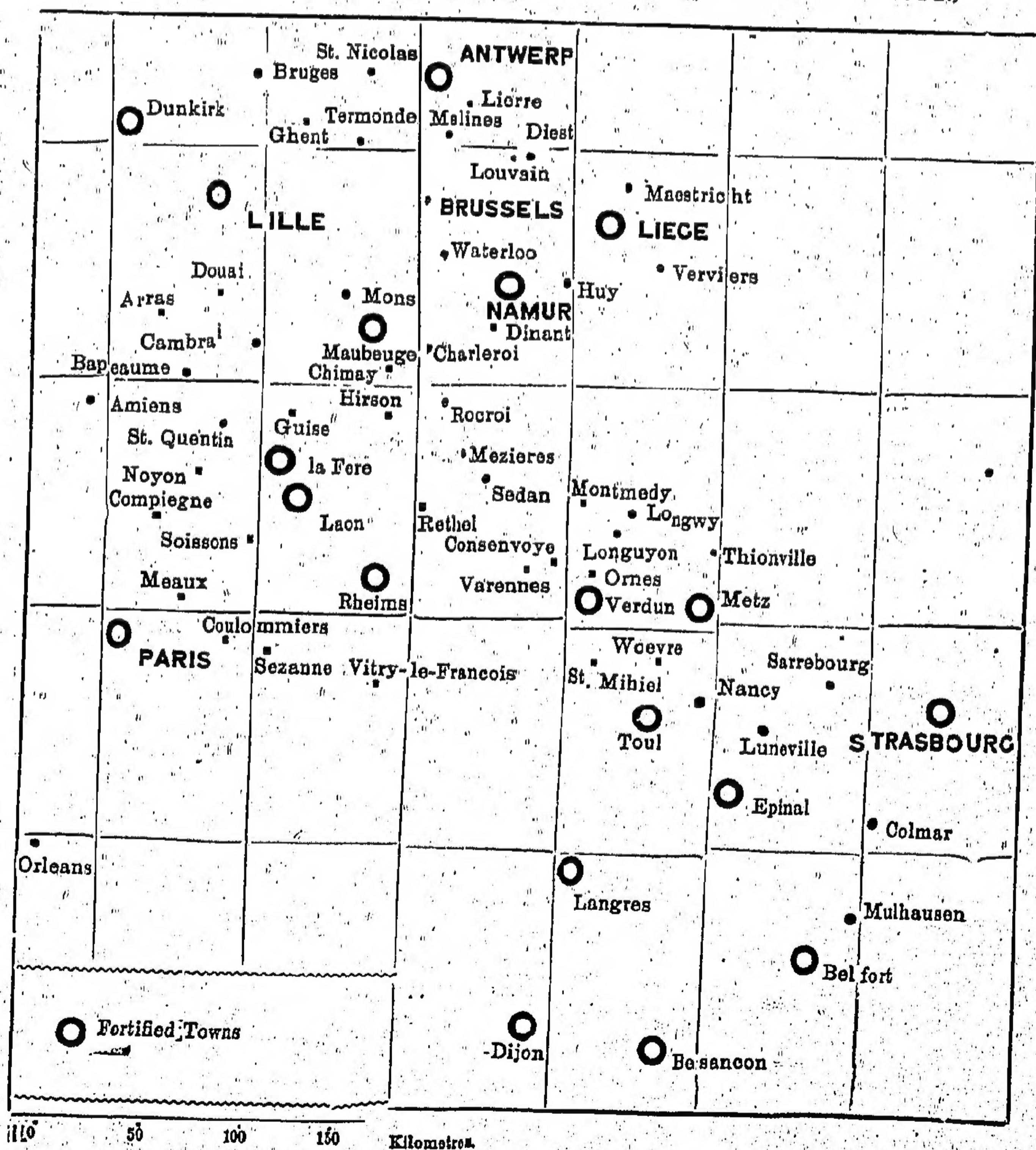
Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle evacuated, the Germans being in full possession of the city.

Commercial

Rubber Sales in London.

Obviously, the resumption of the plantation rubber auctions yesterday was made as an experiment, says the *Financial Times* of August 26, inspired by the remarkable demand for the material which took place last week in the private market. Indeed, on Thursday there was quite a miniature boom in Mincing Lane, and the price of rubber rose substantially. In view of this, it was decided to renew the public sales after nearly a month's interval, and yesterday morning there was offered for competition the small amount of 300 tons, all rubber received in London after August 3 being excluded. However, as soon as the sale was announced last Friday the private market began to show weakness, and by Monday prices had sagged to very nearly the levels of the last auction. Thus, there was no great confidence among sellers when the auctions commenced, and in a number of cases limit values were placed upon packages. The feature of the catalogue was the very small proportion of standard grades listed, the bulk of the offerings being "browns" and inferior qualities. From the first buyers showed little animation, the present uncertainty of the trade world being used as an excuse for this hesitation. Still, the small quantities of standard grades and clean crops offered sold readily enough at good prices, but the lower class varieties were not in much request, and a large proportion of such lots were withdrawn. Altogether, not much more than two-thirds of the total offerings changed hands. It is estimated that the quantity of plantation rubber now in London is something like 5,000 tons, this being the balance of the accumulations during about six weeks. As already suggested, yesterday's public sale gave no strong indication of the actual position of either the raw material or the manufacturing industry, in spite of the somewhat remarkable activity in the private market last week. However, in the opinion of some Mincing Lane experts, it is probable that a brisk demand will shortly spring up, as there is bound to be an enormous increase in the manufacture of surgical appliances and other rubber goods from Government contracts alone, while doubtless the Continent will place many orders in England. Meanwhile, sellers in the raw material market are rightly adopting an independent attitude, as is evidenced by the large withdrawals at yesterday's sale, and they will probably have no cause to regret the course taken.

American Cotton and the War.

Writing on the effect of a general European war upon the cotton manufacturing industry, the editor of the *Southern Textile Bulletin*, Charlotte, North Carolina, says: "Temporarily, the effect will be bad, because financial and shipping arrangements will be demoralized, but these will soon be adjusted, and the cotton manufacturing industry of this country should have a period of prosperity greater than it has ever known. In round numbers, we are now exporting annually about 8,700,000 bales of cotton and consuming about 5,500,000 bales. The consumption of American cotton in the countries involved in the war is approximately as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| England | 3,300,000 |
| Germany | 1,250,000 |
| Russia | 375,000 |
| France | 800,000 |
| Austria-Hungary | 825,000 |
| Italy | 550,000 |

While involved in the gigantic struggle these countries will be unable to consume anything like their normal amount of cotton. A market must be found not only for a large portion of the 8,900,000 bales of American cotton, but also for approximately 3,000,000 bales of Indian and other cotton that is annually consumed by those countries. With such a surplus it is almost inevitable that low prices will prevail, and a 50 or 60 per cent. price is not impossible. The same cause that will tend to lower the price of cotton will at the same time tend to advance the price of goods.

The main shaft has been deepened 8 ft. making a total of

25 ft. below the 840 ft. level. 840 ft. level drive north on the 250 ft. lode. This has been driven 8 ft. making a total of 39 ft. The lode matter measures 40 ins. wide and assays 1 1/2 dwts.

Drive south on the 250 ft. lode. To this has been added 12 ft. making a total of 55 ft. The end carries nothing of value.

Crosscut west of shaft. This has been extended 18 ft. bringing the total to 64 ft.

740 ft. level drive north. Here 0 ft. has been driven making a total of 220 ft. The lode 48 ins. wide gives 2 1/2 dwts. per ton.

Drive south. To this has been added 12 ft. making a total of 274 ft. The lode 60 ins. wide assays 3 dwts.

640 ft. level drive south. This has been extended 8 ft. making a total of 334 ft. The lode averaged 37 ins. wide and gave 1 1/2 dwts. by assay.

Crosscutting from No. 1 winze has been carried to 15 ft. In the north drive the crosscut east has intersected at 21 ft. a branch about 24 ins. wide giving fair panning results. Further work is being done.

540 ft. level north. The prospecting drive has been taken 5 ft. making 15 ft. in all. The lode 54 ins. gives 1 dwts.

Crosscutting for stopes filling 140 ft.

Stopes. Above the 740 ft. level, one stope, lode 103 ins. wide worth 4 dwts.

Above the 640 ft. level, three stopes, lode 106 ins. wide worth 4 dwts.

Above the 540 ft. level, one stope, lode 109 ins. wide worth 3 dwts.

Anderson Mine.

Main shaft. This has been sunk 24 ft. making total depth below 300 ft. level 48 ft.

380 ft. level drive north. Here 14 ft. has been driven bringing the total to 428 ft. The lode 60 ins. wide gives 1 dwts. per ton.

160 ft. level drive north east lode. This has been driven 10 ft. making a total of 204 ft. The lode 60 ins. wide gives by assay 12 dwts. per ton.

On the 180 ft. and 80 ft. levels 132 ft. of prospecting work has been done and a useful bunch of two has been uncovered.

Stopes. Above the 360 ft. level, one stope, lode 63 ins. wide worth 3-4 dwts.

Above the 260 ft. level, two stopes, lode 64 ins. wide worth 5 dwts.

Above the 160 ft. level, two stopes, lode 70 ins. wide worth 4 dwts.

General. At Sempan advantage has been taken of the dry weather and the concrete dam has been given a coating of cement.

At the 640 ft. level the concrete foundations for the pump are complete and the pump is being fixed.

Mill extension. The building and ore bin are almost complete.

Foundations for two Huntington mills are finished and the mills are being erected.

During the early part of the month the Malacca mills ran short of water, but heavy rains have since fallen and the supply has been augmented.

Milling sheet for four weeks ending 12th September 1914:—

Dr. Koman. 40 stamps ran 26.16 days. Lost time 1.84 days due to repairs and usual clean ups.

Stops crushed:—

Dr. Koman 1,436 tons.

Anderson 741

Dr. Koman 150

Junction 410

2,737 tons.

Huntington Mill ran 24 days. Lost time 4 days due to renewals, repairs and usual clean up.

Surface ore crushed:—

Dr. Koman 1,395 tons.

Junction 550

1,970 tons.

Total ore crushed at Koman Mills 4,707 tons.

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Junction 550

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Total ore crushed at Koman Mills 4,707 tons.

Amalg. Sp. Bull'n. 1,028 395 389 4

Huntington Mill 414 220 218 0

Grit Mill 85 24 23 0

Totals 1,507 639 630 4

Dr. Koman. 2 Huntington Mills ran 24.5 days. Lost time 3.5 days due to shortage of water, repairs and usual clean ups.

Surface ore crushed:—

Dr. Koman 1,395 tons.

Junction 550

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Total ore crushed at Koman Mills 4,707 tons.

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war. The proclamation prohibits the making of any new contract of marine, life, fire, or other policy or contract of insurance with or for the benefit of any person residing and carrying on business or being in the German Empire, and the making payment to or for the benefit of any such person in respect of any loss due to the belligerent action of his Majesty's forces or those of any ally.

"The Touchstone of Illegality"

No new contracts can be entered into with an alien enemy during war. To quote Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., who has written on this subject in the 28th Report of the International Law Association, pp. 155 and 162:—

"Help to the enemy is the touchstone of illegality. Our courts regard as helpful to the enemy every such contract made during war; the presumption is irrebuttable, a rule of law. In the case of contracts made before war our courts permit of discrimination; if the contract is helpful to the enemy that fact avoids it, if not actually helpful its legal enforceability is merely suspended, except where suspension of itself involves dissolution. Our courts treat the question as dependent on considerations of national defence; commercial interest are subordinated."

As to contracts existing at the outbreak of war between persons in this country and persons in allied or neutral countries, the mere outbreak does operate as *force majeure* in our law to excuse the British party from non-performance. It is different if there is a "war clause," which will receive effect according to its terms. It depends on the terms whether the contract is suspended or cancelled. In several Continental countries (we believe in France and Denmark) the rule is different, the outbreak of war operating even without a war clause as *force majeure* and entitling the party subject to it to suspend the contract. Foreign merchants in allied and neutral countries where this rule prevails have already assumed that our rule is similar and that commodities already contracted can now only be supplied at war prices.

Existing Contracts.

The outbreak of war at least suspends, and may annul, contracts in existence at its date between persons who by the outbreak become mutually enemies. For example, if the contract between a British house and a German house is executed and, except for payment, completed before the outbreak of war, the contract is not made illegal by the outbreak, but the right of the German house to enforce payment is suspended until the war is over. If, on the other hand, the contract though entered into before the war is executory, that is, requires to be performed during the war, it will be not merely suspended but cancelled if it involves any dealings with the enemy. Thus a contract to build a ship, an instalment having been paid before the war, would be cancelled. Similarly, a contract of freightage, which involves trading with the enemy, even in a neutral vessel. The American courts have held under this rule that a contract of life insurance involving periodical payment of premiums during the war comes to an end at the date of outbreak, but that on the conclusion of peace the insured, being an alien enemy, may recover the surrender value of the policy at the date of its termination. The same courts have held that partnerships, e.g., between British subjects in Manchester and Germans in Hamburg, are ipso facto dissolved at the outbreak of war, subject, probably, to an accounting as at that date. See *Griswold v. Waddington*, 1818, 10 Johnston's Reports, 438, and compare the Partnership Act 1890, section 34, which declares a partnership to be in every case dissolved by the happening of any event which makes it unlawful for the business of the firm to be carried on or for the members of the firm to carry it on in partnership.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Scrip Certificates for 13 Shares issued as under:—

11th March 1899 17296/9

27th May 1899 17358/9, 23504

27th June 1899 17719/1, 19154, 21917/8

In the name of Joao A. Da Luz (Deceased) of Hongkong, have been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 13th proximo, new Scrip Certificates will be issued in favour of the said Joao A. Da Luz (deceased), and no transaction taking place under Scrip Certificates issued on the above-mentioned dates will be recognised by the Company.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911

and

In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the 'Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as in the First signed by the Chairman of the Meeting for the purposes of identification."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Hesse Johnston Gompertz Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,

1, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Company.

NOTICES

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The Latest Improvements in Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.

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IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Stationers. Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, Central, Hongkong.

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MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of bottles have been sold. Martin's Pills in the home, to the first of any irregularity of the system. It is a French Remedy for all irregularities. It is a French Remedy for all irregularities. It is a French Remedy for all irregularities.

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EXCHANGE.

| Selling | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| T/T 1/9 1/8 | |
| Demand 1/9 3/16 | |
| 30 d/s 1/9 1/4 | |
| 60 d/s 1/9 5/16 | |
| 4 m/s 1/9 5/8 | |
| T/T Shanghai 76 1/2 | |
| Private 30 d/s sight | |
| T/T Singapore 75 1/2 | |
| T/T Japan 87 | |
| T/T India 133 | |
| Demand India 133 1/2 | |
| T/T Bombay 133 1/2 | |
| Demand Bombay 133 1/2 | |
| T/T Calcutta 133 1/2 | |
| Demand Calcutta 133 1/2 | |
| Demand Manila 87 1/2 | |
| T/T San Francisco & N.Y. 43 1/2 | |
| Demand New York 43 1/2 | |
| T/T Java 106 1/2 | |

| T/T Marks | Nom. |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Demand Germany | 2.20 |
| T/T France | Nom. |
| On Haiphong | Nom. |
| On Saigon | Nom. |
| On Bangkok | 87 |
| Buying | |
| 4 m/s L/C | 1/9 3/4 |
| 4 m/s D/P | 1/9 3/4 |
| 6 m/s L/C | 1/10 3/4 |
| 30 d/s Sney & M. | 1.10 |
| 30 d/s San Francisco & N.Y. | 45 1/4 |
| 4 m/s Marks | Nom. |
| 4 m/s Franks | 2.31 |
| 6 m/s do | 2.36 |
| Gold Leaf per aol | \$57.20 |
| Sovereign | 11.15 Nom. |
| Bar Silver ready | 23 1/2 |
| forward | |
| Bank of England rate | |

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Chinese 20 cts. pieces | \$16 1/2 | Hongkong 20 cts. pieces | \$12 1/4 |
| Chinese 10 cts. | \$17 13/16 | Hongkong 10 cts. | \$12 7/16 |

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling \$1,500,000 at 2/-

— \$15,000,000

Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman;

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman;

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., F. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellm.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly

